

Converting Colors

YIQ(56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(56.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2E3A49
RGB	46, 58, 73
RGB Percent	18%, 23%, 29%
CMY	0.8196, 0.7725, 0.7138
CMYK	0.37, 0.21, 0.00, 0.71
HSL	213°, 23%, 23%
HSV	213°, 37%, 29%
XYZ	3.8419, 4.0882, 6.8873
YIQ	56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

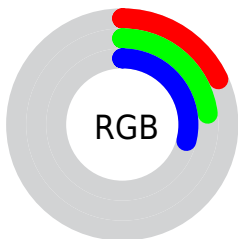
Format	Color
RYB	46, 54, 73
Decimal	3029577
CIELab	23.96, -0.65, -10.79
CIELCh	24, 10.810, 266.554
Yxy	4.0882, 0.2593, 0.2759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281219657 (0xFF2E3A49)
YUV	56.1220, 8.3209, -8.8770
Hunter-Lab	20.2193, -1.4666, -6.0425

Details

The YIQ color **56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **62.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210**, and the grayscale version is **56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3500, -12.6090, 2.7430**, and **12.1110, -13.4340, 1.1740** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.6810, -15.0390, 2.7290**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.5630, -8.8950, 1.5130**.

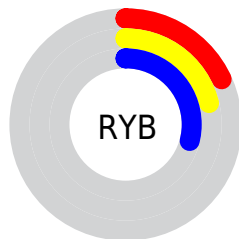
Distribution



Red (18%)

Green (23%)

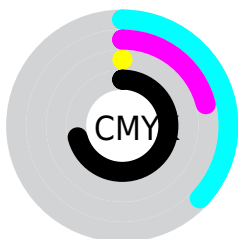
Blue (29%)



Red (18%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (29%)

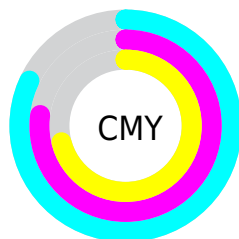


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (71%)



Cyan (82%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (71%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 56.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 34.0080, -11.6460,
1.8100

■ 103.3500,
-12.6090, 2.7430

■ 12.1110, -13.4340,
1.1740

■ 128.3500,
-12.6090, 2.7430

■ 0.1140, -0.3210,
0.3110

■ 154.1650,
-13.5260, 2.8420

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 181.1650,
-13.5260, 2.8420

■ 209.1650,
-13.5260, 2.8420

■ 236.9370,

-12.8840, 2.2200

254.7010, -0.5960,
-0.2120

■ 56.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 56.1220, -11.9670,
2.1210

■ 51.6810, -15.0390,
2.7290

■ 60.5630, -8.8950,
1.5130

■ 46.9410, -18.7070,
3.1250

■ 65.3030, -5.2270,
1.1170

■ 42.5000, -21.7790,
3.7330

■ 69.7440, -2.1550,
0.5090

■ 38.0590, -24.8510,
4.3410

■ 74.1850, 0.9170,
-0.0990

■ 33.6180, -27.9230,
4.9490

■ 78.6260, 3.9890,
-0.7070

■ 28.8780, -31.5910,
5.3450

■ 83.3660, 7.6570,
-1.1030

■ 27.1060, -32.2330,
5.9670

■ 87.8070, 10.7290,
-1.7110

■ 92.2480, 13.8010,
-2.3190

■ 96.9880, 17.4690,
-2.7150

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



54.2630, -16.9180, -1.7660



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



57.4220, -3.9440, 5.4000

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



58.3500, 13.7540, 4.0420



55.0330, -4.7670, -7.2230

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



62.8780, 11.9670, -2.1210

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



55.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



57.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



58.0770, 10.2690, 6.6290



56.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



54.1400, -12.3780, -6.9540

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



57.9990, 1.7410, 6.9970



56.6820, 9.5830, -2.9690



55.1150, -2.0620, -6.6860

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



88.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950



63.5590, -12.2400, -9.4560



44.4450, -2.7510, 0.2970



176.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



48.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210



68.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370



49.3770, -8.0710, 8.6090



33.6300, -1.8340, 0.1980



37.1140, -43.8790, 7.7770



85.1650, -100.6420, 17.7740

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



55.4410, 12.2400, 9.4560



67.3110, 18.6580, 14.2900



69.6230, 8.0710, -8.6090



33.4240, 1.7420, 1.4700



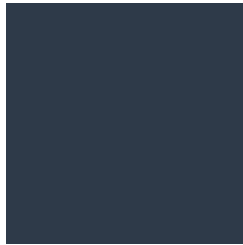
34.6170, 44.8800, 34.6720



79.3870, 102.8710, 79.5350

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

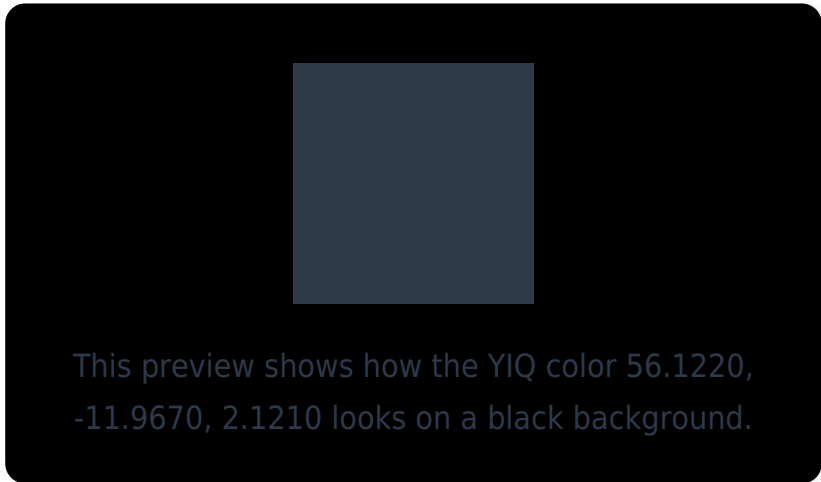
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

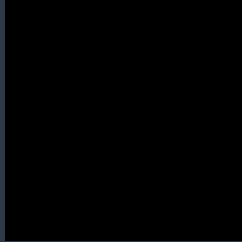
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

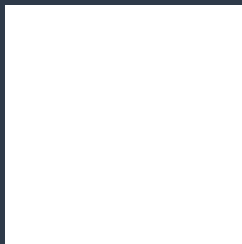
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 56.1220, -11.9670,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Protanopia

56.9270, -6.9240, 4.3400

Deuteranopia

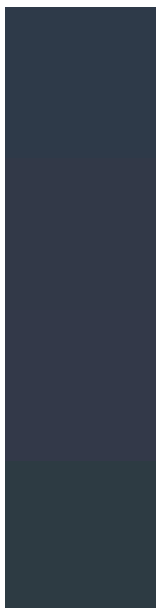
57.3400, -6.6490, 4.8630



Tritanopia

55.6720, -10.8200, -2.1480

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Protanomaly

56.6170, -8.9870, 3.1810

Deuteranomaly

57.0300, -8.7120, 3.7040

Tritanomaly

55.7260, -10.9120, -0.4800

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210

Achromatopsia

56.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

56.0750, -4.5850, 0.4950

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(46, 58, 73)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 58, 73)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(46, 58, 73) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 58, 73) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(46, 58, 73) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 58, 73) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 58, 73)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 58, 73); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 58, 73);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 58, 73)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 56.1220, -11.9670, 2.1210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 58, 73) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 58,  
73) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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